An Association That Is Growing Rapidly in the West.

It Aims to Secure Legislation for Employes, and Favors Arbitration in Place of Strikes.

George W. Howard, vice president of the American Railway Union, passed through the city yesterday en route from Cincinnati to Chicago. At Cincinnati, on Saturday night, he organized a local union of this association, with 134 members. He had intended to stop over at Indianapolis yesterday and organize a union here, but was called by telegraph to Chicago. Mr. Howard states that the association is growing very rapidly, as its objects and aims become better known. It now has fully 20,000 members. In the last two months sixtytwo unions have been organized. Much of the work of organizing has been done on the transcontinental lines, although there are now flourishing unions at Cleveland, Chicago, Fort Wayne, Mattoon and several other points. He said that within the next ten days he would visit Indianapolis and Toledo and organize unions. Said Mr. Howarti: "There is no politics in this association, aside from using our influence to get honorable legislation for railway employes, and when our organization is perfected, as it will be in the next few months, there will never be another strike on a railway in the United States, Canada or Mexico. One of the objects of the association is to bring about intelligent arbitration. Our stronghold will be the union of all classes of railway men. When trouble comes up with the switchmen, brakemen, firemen or any other trainmen, and when a committee of arbitration of the American Railway Union calls on them to suggest a settlement of their grievances, the aggrieved employes must leave the matter wholly with the committee of the union, and they will take such steps as will settle all the misunderstandings. All railway officials favor the settling of any grievances employes may have by arbitration, provided the official is approached in a respectful, businesslike manner. As the trainmen are now divided, to have a grievance committee from each organization visiting railway officials, often on slight grievances, takes up too much valuable time of such officials. Transportation men have something to do besides listening to trainmen's grievances, and this association will so handle the whole question that the railway officials will approve their organization and methods of doing business. Already we have received letters from prominent railway officials encouraging us in our work of concentrating complaints and simplyfying the adjustment of grievances between the train men and the officials of the transportation departments. One of our foundation stones is intelligent arbitration of all questions arising between the trainmen and the railway officials. Both Eugene V. Debs, president, and myself have become fully convinced that the time has passed for adjusting any questions between employe and employer through strikes."

Freight Traffic Unsatisfactory. The train records do not make as satis-

factory an exhibit from week to week as the freight men had looked for. While none expected as heavy a business as in the corresponding weeks of November last year, they had looked for a marked improvement over the business of October; yet there is a feeling that matters will soon improve, but this hope is coupled with an uncertainty. The new corn crop is not moving as freely as expected, and shipments of live stock are below expectations. Now that lake navigation has closed, the more hopeful are looking for an increased business. There is a feeling among railroad men that confidence is increasing with the manufacturers and buyers, and it is hoped trade will soon bright-en up and give the railroads more local business. As one railway official puts it. this thing cannot last forever, and he believes that the roads will have a busy winter. East-bound the export shipments are lighter than at any time in the last three months. Shipments of live stock are nearly up to the November average, but the cereals are moving slowly, and the flouring mills, which have been large shippers the last few weeks, are cutting down their shipments fully 50 per cent. It is thought that this dull flour market will soon pass off and shipments be made on a larger scale. West-bound there is a fair tonnage, about equally divided between high and low-class freights. Local business is quiet. Not in many years have the platform force and clerical offices been employing so few people as at the present. Below is given the number of cars received and forwarded at this point for the week ending Nov. 25, as compared with the corresponding week of the two preced-

Name of road.	1893.	1892.	1891.
L., N. A. & C., Air-line	335	415	326
I., D. & W	342	296	420
C., H. & D. (Ind'p'l's div).	772	916	928
L E. & W	547	608	525
L. E. & W PennL. & V	617	682	250
PennJ., M. & I	710	1,006	841
PennChicago div	710	756	405
PennColumbus div		1,895	1,690
P. & E., East div	777	941	1,302
P. & E., West div	843	1,148	1,347
Big Four-Chicago div	1.517	1.762	1.561
Big Four-Cincinnati div		2,399	2,355
Big Four St. Louis div		1,368	2,119
Big Four-Cleveland div		1.708	1.868
Vandalia		2,032	1,959
Watala 1	0 407	10 000	17 000
Totals1			
Empty cars	4,180	4,166	4,242
		-	-

Personal, Local and General Notes. The Pennsylvania lines will resume their

Total movement.......20,647 22,198 22,122

H. H. Nye has been appointed claim agent of the Union Pacific, with headquarters at Portland, Ore. George J. Parkin has been appointed master mechanic of the shops of the Penn-sylvania Company on its Erie & Ashtabula

The Baldwin locomotive works will resume operations this morning, running full time with about two-thirds their usual

C. A. Higgins has been promoted to the position of assistant general passenger agent of the Santa Fe road. His headquarters will be at Chicago. Representatives of the fast freight lines

operating over the Lehigh Valley road have received instructions to receive all freight subject to delay. The friends of W. C. Rinearson, general passenger agent of the Queen & Crescent, will be pleased to hear that he is recovering

from his recent alarming illness. George W. Clements, who for many years was a passenger conductor on the Cincinnati. Hamilton & Dayton, and who resigned,

has accepted a good position on the Pitts-ourg, Rochester & Buffalo. George T. Clark, who recently retired from the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton as its excursion agent, has accepted the

position of passenger and immigrant agent of the Toledo & Ohio Central. The reorganized West Shore fast freight line has appointed as its agent at Cincinnati F. E. Tallery, formerly agent of the Nickel-plate at Memphis. The Nickel-plate was once shut out of Memphis because Mr.

Signs of Health.

Tallery was getting so large a per cent. of

You don't have to look twice to detect them-bright eyes, bright color, bright

SCOTTS

EMULSION

smiles, bright in every action.

Disease is overcome only when weak tissue

is replaced by the healthy kind. Scott's Emulsion of cod liver oil effects cure by building up sound flesh. It is agreeable to taste and

easy of assimilation. Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggista.

THE RAILWAY UNION the business that it was charged that he cut rates, but investigation did not suscut rates, but investigation did not sustain the charge. R. A. Whitney will represent the line at Peoria, Ill.

The latest official statistics show the life of a trainman on the railroads of the United States and Canada to be ten years. The greatest fatality is among switchmen, their average life being seven years.

The removal of so many of the general officers of the Baltimore & Ohio South-western to St. Louis, it is believed, will force the Big Four to place some of its general officers at that end of the line. The Lake Erie & Western is endeavoring to effect a settlement with Harry Semon, who had a leg broken when alighting from one of their passenger trains at Muncie. A hole in the platform caused the acci-

George A. McKay, well known in railroad circles, and connected with the freight department of the Lake Shore, died in Cleveland on Friday night. The deceased was a nephew of the late J. T. R. McKay, who was general freight agent of that road. It is a question whether the Nickel-plate fast freight line will operate over the Big Four after Jan. 1 out of Indianapolis. Should it be withdrawn from the Big Four it will probably reach Indianapolis and Peorla over the Lake Erie & Western.

But few roads have felt more seriously the depressed times in business in freight traffic than have the Pennsylvania lines. Up to the present time the tonnage of coal and coke handled falls 1,174,415 tons below that of the corresponding period of 1892. The resignation of Dr. U. D. McDowell as medical examiner of the Pennsylvania Voluntary Relief Association, who was located at Columbus, O., will lead to a number of transfers of medical examiners. Dr.

J. M. Kells, now located at Fort Wayne, will go to Columbus. E. O. Hopkins, vice president and general manager of the Mackey lines, not includ-ing the Evansville & Terre Haute, last week, with his subordinate officials, put in the entire week inspecting the property, and deciding what improvements were nec-

essary, the company now having some funds to expend in improvements. There is excellent authority for stating that the position of general superintendent of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago has been offered to C. C. F. Bent, late general superintendent of the Ohio & Missis-sippl, now in charge of construction work, and it is thought he will accept. It is believed that General Manager McDoel could not well have made a better selection.

L. R. Brockenbrough, traffic manager of the Ohio Southern and the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus, is reaching into new territory for business. He has appointed a representative at Cleveland and now has appointed C. A. Chambers, one of the brightest freight men in the employ of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, general agent of the companies under him at Cincinnati, a field the Ohio Southern has heretofore kept clear of.

The new locomotive which was on exhibition at the world's fair, and which belonged to the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, arrived last week, was placed in the shop at Lima, numbered 210 and will soon be placed on the Indianapolis division, hauling the heavy express trains. This engine is of tenwheel type, weighs 112,000 pounds without the tank and will carry 180 pounds of steam. Its tank is made of steel, with a capacity of 4,200 gallons of water.

The consolidation of the Cleveland, Lor-ain & Wheeling and the Cleveland & Southern roads, which was ratified last week, places both properties in better position. As its new directory is made up of Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton and Eric railroad men, it is thought to mean that the consolidated line will be operated in the interests of the two roads. The directors have elected M. D. Woodford, president of the C., H. & D., president of the consoli-dated lines, and W. R. Woodford as gen-

Grand Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has held that position for seventeen years. His salary is \$5,000 a year and expenses. E. E. Clark, grand chief of the Order of Railway Conductors, receives \$5,000 a year and his expenses. Grand Master Sargent, of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, re-ceives \$4,000 a year and expenses. Grand Chief Wilkerson, of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, \$4,000 a year and his expenses. D. G. Ramsey, grand chief of the Order of Telegraphers, receives \$3,500 a year and his expenses. John Wilson, grand chief of the Switchmen's Mutual Aid Associa-tion, \$2,500 a year and expenses.

THIS WEEK AT THE THEATERS.

The Attractions Are as Numerous as They Are Varied.

The engagement of Lawrence Hanley, in "The Player," will begin at the Grand Opera House to-night. As a prologue to the comedy three scenes from "Hamlet" will be given. To-morrow night the prologue will be from "Romeo and Juliet," Wednesday matinee from "Lady of Lyons" and Wednesday night from "Damon and Pythias," the last performance being for the benefit of the castle fund K. P. Miss Willa Martin, of this city, is a member of

The attraction opening at English's tonight, for four performances, will be "A Nutmeg Match," the new and successful play by William Haworth, author of "The Ensign," which deals entirely with New England life, but the subject is treated with far more dignity than is usually the case. "A Nutmeg Match" is provided with a most extensive and elaborate outfit of

The Park Theater's attraction this week will be the exciting play "The Stowaway" with the ex-burglars "Spike" Hennessey and "Kid" McCoy, in their safe blowing act, as one of the features. There will be matinees every day, beginning to-day. Seats will be placed on sale to-day for the Thanksgiving attractions, Louis Morrison in "Faust" at the Grand and Effic Elisler in "Doris" at English's. There will be special matinees on Thursday at both

Commencing with a matinee to-day at the Empire Fred Waldmann's Own Specialty Company will be the attraction Thanksgivng week, and a better one could not have been selected by Manager Fennessy. This is the first season the show has been on the road, but a glance at the names on the programme would suggest a pleasing performance. One of the strongest acts in the show is that of the Eddy trio, consisting of one lady and two gentlemen, the originators of "dress suit acrobatics." One of the noable features of the show will be the introduction for the first time here of the "men of mystery," the Jewell brothers, in a new variation of the box trick. Richmond and Glenroy are a witty pair. Richard Pitrot will imitate the many notable men of this and other countries. Forbes and Quinn will be seen in buck dancing and trick harmonica playing. Robetta and Doretta, Chinese acrobats, are said to be very good. Bogert and O'Brien, musical comedians, have many new and odd instruments to introduce. Miss Adrienne Ancion is one of the accomplished aerialists in the profession. Grand ladies' matinee Thanksgiving day.

KING GEORGE'S THRONE.

Rumors as to the Latest Enterprise of "Right and Justice."

Washington Evening Star. This is an era of rumors. It is now whispered that President Cleveland has re-cently devoted several hours to a thor-ough and conclusive examination of American history of the Revolutionary period; that he has made up his mind unalterably that the grounds set up by the colonists to justify their revolution were and are trivial and inadequate, and that, as a beneficiary of the unlawful and abhorrent acts of George Washington and his fellow-conspirators, and as a successor of the said Washington in a government founded upon force, foreign interference and an unjustiflable revolt against constituted authority, he conceives it to be his duty to right the great wrong done to good King George by his stiff-necked and rebellious subjects, a crime in respect to which this government has not merely been an accessory after the fact, but in one form or another was It is asserted that these views of the President, withheld from the American people, have been submitted, in accordance with his habit, to Great Britain's inspection, and that her gracious Majesty has been pleased to signify her entire sat-isfaction with them. Sir Julian Pauncefote, however, is, it is said, oppressed with doubts, not shared by the President, con-cerning the practicability of restoring things in statu quo, and is uneasy lest the American people, in some sudden and in-expilcable whim, should refuse to be thus disposed of, and should resent the secret trial, conviction and punishment by repri-mand and reversal of previously honored past occupants of the presidential chair. It is understood that Sir Julian Pauncefote suggests, in preference to an Amer-

ican re-enthronement of the successor of

King George, the adoption by the Presi-

dent of a policy which will cause this

country to pay permanent tribute to Great

Britain as one of its trade and commercial

dependants, reversing, in England's interest, the reciprocity, subsidy and other pol-

icles by which we were to build up trade

for ourselves in the other Americas, breaking down, in England's interest, the frowning tariff barriers designed to protect local industries, and melding our for-

eign policy in accordance with English

suggestions, to this end filling the diplo-

matic service with republic-despising mon-

ocled Anglomaniacs and restoring a pro-

Unquestionably, this is the era of rumors.

English Queen in Hawaii.

NEWS IN SUNDAY'S JOURNAL. Resume of Events Chronicled in the Issue of Nov. 26. The French Cabinet resigned. The women of New Orleans have started

a campaign against the liquor traffic. Gen. Thomas Mulcahy died at Omaha. Neb., Saturday, aged nearly eighty years. Prof. Julian Feldt, professor of lan-guages and science at Baird College, is A farmer near Oakland, Ill., is preparing to engage in skunk raising on a large Yale defeated Harvard in a well-contest-

ed game of football, Saturday, by a score An English syndicate purchased three hundred acres of mining lands in South Dakota for \$500,000.

Conductor Scott was held to the Circuit

Court to be tried for responsibility for the

Grand Trunk wreck at Battle Creek. Richard Croker, the Tammany chieftain, has retired from journalism, having disposed of his stock in the Daily American. Edwin Gould will remove from New York city to Tarrytown, on the Hudson river, to escape what he says is unjust taxation. The statue of Nathan Hall, the Revolutionary martyr, was unveiled at New York and presented to the city by the Sons of the Revolution.

Editor Hesing has been appointed post-master of Chicago and William J. Mize collector of the First Illinois (Chicago) internal revenue district.

(From Sunday's Second Edition.)

Liliuokalani's Tale of Woe. WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 .- The fourth volume of papers accompanying the Blount report was given out by the State Department this afternoon, consisting of all the

inclosures made by Mr. Blount in his dispatches, and with his report from Honolulu. It is the testimony on which he bases his report. Numerous affidavits, bearing on the events of the day the provisional government was proclaimed, go to show that Minister Stevens had recognized the provisional government and troops had been landed from the Boston before the Queen's forces, under command of Marshal Wilson at the station house in Honolulu, had surrendered to the provisional forces. The statement of Liliuokalani, addressed to Mr. Biount, is of special interest and importance. It is in relation to all the events of her reign. On Dec. 17, 1892, she claims that she reveived a letter from a source she does not divulge, warning her that the American representatives were ematery leading up to the revolution, she says:

"The morning of the 14th of January, 1893, arrived with all preparations for the closing of the Legislature. At 10 a. m. i called a Cabinet meeting for the purpose of appraising them of their positions in the House and other preliminary instructions. I told them it was my intention to promulgate a new Constitution. The Cabinet had to meet the Legislature, and we adjourned. At 12 m. I prorogued the Legislature. I noticed that the half was not filled as at the opening. There were not many ladies present in the audience, and I also noticed that several members of the Legislature belonging to the reform party were not there. This looked ominous of some coming "On entering the palace I saw Mr. Wil-

son at the entrance of the Blue room. I went up to him and asked if all was ready. He replied, 'Yes.' Then I said, 'You will have to be brave to-day,' and I passed into the Blue room and sat awaiting my Ministers. A half hour passed and they did not come. After a little longer delay they arrived. I immediately judged from their countenances that something was wrong. I had a few days before planned that I would sign the Constitution in the throne room and in the presence of the members of the Legislature, the majority of whom had been elected by the people for the purpose of working for a new Constitution. "At the commencement of my reign petitions were sent from all parts of the kingdom asking for a new Constitution. A month later I met two members of the Legislature and started in to make up a new Constitution from Kamehameha V and that of 1887. After completing it I kept it until the month of October, when I placed it in the hands of Mr. A. P. Peterson and asked him to correct it, and if he found any defects to strike them out and to put in such clauses as he thought would be good for the people and for the country. He took it and kept it a whole month. To my knowledge he consulted many lawyers and others in regard to many points of interest in the locument. When it was returned I looked it over and found no changes had been made, so I concluded that it was all right. A week before the closing of the Legislature I asked Mr. Peterson to make a preimble for my new Constitution, but up to the day of abrogation he had not made one. "Early in January I mentioned to Capt. Nowlein, of the Household Guards, and Mr. Wilson, the marshal, my Intention to promuigate a new Constitution, and to prepare themselves to quell any riot or out-break from the opposition. They assured me they would be ready, and I gave strict injunctions of secrecy, and showed Mr. Wilson a plan of the throne room on the day of the signing. Mr. Parker and Mr. Cornwell had given me assurance of their support before their appointment as ministers, while Mr. Peterson understood that such was my intention and, although I had not mentioned it, he said to Mr. Colburn he had heard of it already from Mr. Peter-

learning of my intentions, Mr. Colburn, on the morning of the 14th of January, immediately acted the part of a traitor by going to Mr. Hartwell, a lawyer, and informing him of my intentions, and, of course, received instructions from him to advise me to abandon the idea. This, then, was the cause of the delay and my long waiting in the blue room. The members of the diplomatic corps had been invited; also the members of the Supreme Bench and members of the Legislature, besides a committee of the Huikalaiana. The latter were invited to be present because it was through them that many petitions had been sent to ne. When the ministers arrived i told them everything in the throne room was ready and the guests were awaiting our presence; that we must not keep them waiting. I was surprised when the Cabinet informed me that they did not think it advisable for me to take such a step; that there was danger of an uprising, etc. I told them I would not have undertaken such a step if they had not encouraged me. They had led me to the edge of a precipice and were now leaving me to take the leap alone. It was humiliating. I said: 'Why not give the people the Constitution, and I will bear the brunt of all the blame afterwards?' Mr. Peterson said: 'We have not read the Constitution.' I told him he had it in his possession a whole month. The three min-isters left Mr. Parker to try to dissuade me from my purpose, and, in the meantime, they all (Peterson, Cornwell and Colburn) went to the government building to inform Thurston and his party of the stand I took. Of course, they were instructed not to yield. When they went over everything was peaceful and quiet and the guests waiting patiently in the throne room. "The Ministers returned, and I asked them to read the Constitution over. At the end I asked them what they saw injurious in the document. Mr. Peterson said there were some points which he thought were not exactly suited. I told him the Legislature could make the amendments. He begged that I should wait for two weeks; in the meantime they would be ready to present it to me. With these assurances I yielded and adjourned to the throne room. I stated to the guests present my reasons for inviting their presence. It was to promulgate a new Constitution at the request of my people; that the Constitution of 1887 was imperfect and full of defects. Turning to the Chief Justice I asked: 'Is it not so, Mr. Justice?' and he answered in the affirmative in the presence of all the members as-"I then informed the people assembled

that, under the advice of my Ministers, I had yielded, as they had promised that, on some future day, I could give them a new Constitution. I then asked them to return to their homes and keep the peace. I heard commotion below in the yard, so I hurried to the front veranda, and form there I addressed the people, saying that their wishes for a new Constitution could not be granted just then, but would be some future day. They must go home and keep the peace, and to pray for me, which they have done ever since. There was a dinner prepared at which forty persons sat down. Everything was orderly and without confusion in the palace, and everything re-

mained so all night. "At II a. m., Sunday, the 15th, Mr. Parker came in to say that there was a meeting taking place in the government building by the reform party, but he did not say of what nature. All Sunday everything seemed . quiet until Monday morning. At about 10 | his opponents. Still there was no result. a. m. Monday, the 16th of January, notice | In the afternoon new life seemed to have was issued by my Ministers, stating that the position I took and the attempt I made to promulgate a new Constitution was at the earnest solicitation of my people-of my native subjects. They gave assurances that any changes desired in the fundamental law of the land would be sought only by methods provided in the Constitution itself. and signed by myself and Ministers. It was intended to reassure the people that they might continue to maintain order and peace. At about 5 o'clock, however, the troops from the United States steamship Boston were landed by the order of the United States minister, J. L. Stevens, in

secret understanding with the revolutionary

tending the yielding of her authority to the provisional government does not differ from statements already made. After detailing the subsequent appeals to the government of the United States, she says: "President Harrison's term expired, and President Cieveland's inauguration took place, and I hailed it as a good omen, having met him in 1887 while he occupied the presidential chair that year, and I have not been disappointed. Your arrival in this country has brought relief to our people, and your presence safety. There is no doubt but that the provisional government would have carried out extreme measures toward myself and my people, as you may have already seen ere this, by their unjust ac-tions. If the President had been indifferent to my petitions I am certain it would have brought serious results to myself and tyranny to my subjects. In this I recog-nize the high sense of justice and honor in

the person who is ruler of the American

Schaefer Wins the Billiard Match.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25,-The great billiard

match of four thousand points at fourteeninch balk line between Frank C. Ives and Jacob Schaefer was played to a finish to-night at Central Music Hall. A big audience witnessed the closing night's play in spite of the apparent certainty that Ives's large lead of 505 points almost precluded the pos-sibility of Schaefer's winning. The contest is by all odds the greatest in the history of billiards, as both players have broken all previous records of high runs and averages, and both are unquestionably the leading performers of the world at this style of game. At the close of last night's play the score stood: Ives, 3,200; Schaefer, 2,695, with Ives in hand and a run of 5 to his credit to start with. The balls were in very fair position near the rail. Seven shots gathered them in the lower right-hand corner, where they were soon in place for the 14-inch nurse. Ives stopped at 34 on a kiss shot and Schaefer missed a rather easy single-cushion shot across the table. Ives fell down at four by reason of a careless stroke resulting in a kiss-off. Schaefer now took the balls in hand, and with delicate play put up thirty-five, failing on a long and difficult draw. It took but three shots for Ives to corner the balls, but at six they lined, and he failed on a hard masse. Schaefer found a perfect set-up, but the balls were stubborn, and would not act to suit him. At thirty-six an almost impossible masse shot presented itself and he missed it, leaving a soft break for Ives, who settled down to careful work and rolled up 113. In this run there were several faulty shots, such as imperfect drives and kissing out of position, but these were always followed by some master strokes by which the champion's lost advantage was recovered. The call now stood: Ives, 3,352; Schaefer, 2,766. Beginning the fifth inning Schafer found the balls bunched, and at twenty-five had at that time preparing for the annexation | gained position for the anchor nurse. He

of the islands. She appealed to the British lost it at 33, but got it back in two shots. commander, and he advised against her At 40 the balls again spread too wide, but suggestion to lay the matter before all the he managed to get them anchored once members of the diplomatic corps. Of the more, though not perfectly. At 60 they were to the end rail, fixed them right once more, but they would not stay fixed. At 99 they froze, but Schaefer massed out and back and counted. He lost the anchor, however, and had to resort to general billiards. At played it beautifully for a time, changing to general position play. At 240 he had regained the anchor lock on the upper end rail, but lost it at 258. But he was playing superbly, and it seemed he would never stop. It was not until he had reached 277 that the balls broke away and he stopped at 280 on a hard two-cushion effort. Score: Ives, 3,356; Schafer, 3,046.

In his seventh, after scoring twenty-five, Ives stopped on a rather easy masse and left the balls bunched, but Schaefer could not profit by the leave, being kissed off a count by faulty play. Breaks were bad and play ragged on both sides for a time, but in the twelfth inning Ives got an open-ing, but only took twenty out of it. He was lucky, however, in leaving Schaefer a series of tough positions. The latter got a chance in the fifteenth inning and at fifty-seven got the anchor on the end rail. Carefully and with extreme delicacy of touch Schaefer held the balls in the valued position, playing as a man who saw a tenposition, playing as a man who saw a ten-dollar bill coming for every unit added to his string. It was more than dollars; it was fame for him. Ives stood by and watched intently as he saw his big lead pared down point by point. At 201 Ives claimed the balls were frozen. The referee examined them through a large magnifying glass and disallowed the claim. At 211 they froze in earnest, and Schaefer fouled in his masse shot. Score: Ives, 3,437; Schaefer,

The break was an easy one for Ives, who passed to his thirty-sixth hundred with a run of seventy-five, and was now 240 points ahead. But Schaefer was not in the least disturbed. He came again with a swift rush, playing the most perfect balk-line billiards of his life. He stopped at 133, and was now but 107 points behind. Ives now began work in earnest, and with the aid of a scratch at thirty-one put in a run of seventy-one in the seventeenth inning. For his turn Schaefer missed an easy follow by a hair, the result of his own ball going wrong because of a sudden admission of cool air. A run of thirty-five by Ives brought his score to 3,626; Schaefer,

In his nineteenth inning Schaefer worked again for the anchor nurse, and got it on his fifty-seventh shot. The balls began to give trouble, and he stopped at seventy-nine. This brought his score to even 3,500, while lves's total was 3,627. Schaefer, in his twenty-third inning, seemed in a fair way to close the gap completely. He had the balls in fair shape for the anchor, but his own ball settled and froze, and he missed the masse at thirty-two, being now but ninety-five points in the rear. The balis were left bunched in the corner for Ives, who pulled further off with a run of fifty Schaefer's cue ball was now in bad condition. It jumped and lost him an excellent chance for position. Ives's ball did the same thing at the end of a run of thirty-nine. The balls were now changed at Schaefer's request, but the new ones froze for him at twenty-six, and spoiled a fine position. Again they were changed to the first set, this time at Ives's request. The play was ragged on both sides, though Schaefer was at the greater disadvantage.

In his thirty-first inning Schaefer man-nged to get in a run of 52, making his score 3,648 to Ives's 3,765. Scheafer had a 3,759. In his thirty-sixth inning Schaefer known. W. G. Brown, building, \$5,000; incrept up within four points, with a run of surance, \$2,500. Other losses will aggregate The excitement was tremendous when Shaefer, in the thirty-eighth inning, took the front with a plucky run of 59, having closed up a gap of over 500 points since the opening of the evening's play. Score: Schaefer, 3,872; Ives, 3,817.

Ives stood the strain extremely well, re-

sponding with forty-five, which brought him within ten of his opponent. A moment later he ran ten, and the score was tied, Then Schaefer was ahead again, but by good open-table play Ives ran twenty-four, and was again at the front. He turned into his last hundred with a run of fortymaking his score against 3,887 for Schaefer. The latter got his chance in the forty-fifth inning, and railed the balls at the dividing line and clicked off thirty before he lost the anchor. He then played balk line a while, counting with great ease. Ives only got one more point, when Schaefer ran out amid an uproar from the audience that fairly shook Central Music Hall. Total Score-Schaefer, 4,000; Ives, 3,945.

At 78 Schaefer got the anchor back again and ran out the game with 102. Total to-night: Ives, 745; Schaefer, 1,305. Average: Ives, 16 20-45; Schaefer, 29. Grand averages: Ives, 27 3-146; Schaefer, 28 84-147. High runs: Ives, 463; Schaefer,

Powderly Resigns.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.-T. V. Powderly resigned als position of general mas-ter workman of the Knights of Labor this afternoon. He was unable to keep the delout for them, and marked decisive move seemed the only left for him to adopt. Immediately after his resignation was offered he left the hall, as he said, to attend to some personal business. This step was a surprise to all the delegates, although a few of them said it was what he should have done long ago. No action was taken on the matter, although it was the topic a of discussion which lasted until the assembly adjourned at 5 o'clock.

The causes which led to the resignation are as follows: After Mr. Powderly had been repeatedly urged by the assembly to substitute a new list of names for membes of the executive committee he acquiesced in these demands. The second list was not much more favorably received than the first one, but he was most persistent in his efforts to have it accepted McGuire, of New York, was the only one elected, and the assembly adjourned yesterday without getting any further along To-day the fight was begun with a new vigor. Every point raised by the general master workman was stubbornly fought by been instilled in to the anti-Powderly faction, and they began to elect a board that would best suit them. The first man chosen in this way was H. B. Martin, of District Assembly 791, who got a majority vote of 24; James M. Kenny, of District Assembly 82, got a vote of 23, and J. A. McGuirk, of Washington, polled 22 votes, a bare ma-

Mr. Powderly's efforts to have his slate' considered was all in vain. He was almost fruitless in his endeavor to impress upon the assembly that he was only exercising the powers his office gave him. He wanted his appointees elected. His opponents told him he had misconstrued the meaning of constitution. This only added fuel The statement of the circumstances at- flames. Mr. Powderly would not accept

the committeemen the delegates had elected. He declared their elections illegal. Then the climax came. The defeated leader spoke with remarkable clearness as he said: "Gentlemen, you must either obey the spirit of the constitution or declare the office of grand master workman vacant. I now tender you my resignation." With that he left the hall. All delegates were more than surprised. They were astounded. The subject was discussed in all its phases. Would they accept it or would they not? While they were talking it over the hour arrived for adjournment. Mr. Powderly was asked to-night if he

had really resigned. "When I was wroth to stem the tide that was bearing some of the men and truest of the order downward," he replied, "I told the delegates that they must either declare my office vacant or accept my resignation, as would no longer serve. In a day or two will make a statement, but at present don't feel that I should do so. When I left the hall it was to attend to some private business."

General Carlin's Son Found.

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 25.-Brig. Gen. W. P. Carlin sends to the Associated Press the following dispatch, received by him from Lieut. Charles P. Elliott, of the Fourth Cavalry, written at the falls of North fork of the Middle fork of the Clearwater, on the 22d inst.:

"Carlin party found on river to-day. Carlin, Spencer, Pierce and Hammelwright are well. Colgate lost. Kelly joined them in mountains. Will work down river by boat."

A special from Missoula, Mont., says: A story comes to-night from Kendrick, I. T., to the effect that the Carlin party has been found more dead than alive minus Colgate, the cook, whose pitiful abandonment was necessitated in order that the remainder might be saved. The Missoula correspondence is to the effect that a courier at Kendrick this morning after riding more than 100 miles, brought the announcement that the party, except Colgate, had been found by Lieutenant Elliott's relief corps in the Middle fork of the Clearwater, 130 miles from habitation, almost famished, without horses or provisions, and scant of clothing. Hemmed in by interminable and impenetrable snow banks, and after several attempts to escape, the party became resigned to its fate, trusting to Providence for relief. Another thirty-six hours would have ended their lives, and but for the timely arrival of Elliott the rest of the story would be easily told. He found the men verging on insanity, every hope gone. Administering the immediate relief at his command, he was horrified to learn that Colgate was still behind, having fallen in his inability to keep up with the party. This necessitated his sending back for additional relief to search for Colgate, though Carlin believed it to be too late and that Colgate will not be

The leaving of Colgate is said to have been the most trying ordeal of the party, the poor fellow being so true and conscientious, ever alert to the welfare of his the extent of out alone when first told to save himself. When found the party was totally bewildered and wandering aimlessly about on a snowy plateau, the depth of snow on which averaged fourteen feet, their horses long since stampeded and provisions ex-hausted, save what little they carried in their pockets. The rescued and rescuers are expected to arrive at Kendrick on Monday or Tuesday of next week, as they are still a long distance from that point and many hardships will yet have to be en-countered before the rescue can be termed a complete success.

World's Fair Finances.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.-The report of William K. Ackerman, auditor of the World's Columbian Exposition, was officially sent to the board of directors to-day. It shows that each day of the fair the net receipts averaged \$67,096. The average daily receipts were \$89,501, while the daily expenses were \$22,405. The report is epitomized in a con-densed balance sheet which was drawn up Oct. 31, in which the following showing is

made: Expenditures—	
Construction expenditures	7,127,240 90,674
Total	\$28,151,166
Gate receipts	3,699,581 686,070 86,981
Capital stock	5,604,171

Total\$28,151,116 The total receipts from all sources were \$28,151,168; the total expenditures were \$25, 540,537. The balance as shown by the auditer is \$2,610,631, but from this amount are deducted such obligations as are in sight but not included as any part of the expendi-tures up to Oct. 31. These obligations, which are for salaries, premiums, recoinage of souvenir coins, office expenses, etc., made a total of \$748,147. This amount being deing deducted from the \$2,610,630 leaves the net assets \$1,862,483.

Hannibal's Worst Fire. HANNIBAL, Mo., Nov. 25 .- The most destructive fire in the history of the city ocmated at over \$300,000. The fire originated in the large store of the Williams-Vorhis Dry Goods Company, by the explosion of a coal oil lamp in the millinery department. It spread rapidly and soon the entire interior of the building was a solid blaze. The flames leaped from the roof and it was seen the adjoining buildings were doomed. Eleven substantial brick structures were destroyed with their contents. The losses are as follows: Williams-Vorhis Dry Goods Company, \$140,000; insurance, \$99,000. Holmes & Dakin, cigar manufacturers, stock and building, \$25,000; loss, \$14,000. A. C. Robards, building, \$5,000; insurance, \$2,500. Kessler Hotel, furniture, \$2,500. Daniel Kelly, building, \$10,000; no insurance. Courier Post building, \$5,000; partly covered by insurance. by insurance. Robinson Bros., wholesale wall paper and paints, building and stock, \$40,000; insurance, \$20,000. Boughlan & Mcgood chance for billiards at his next opening, but fell down on a miscue and left the balls in a heap for Ives, but he con, wholesale books and stationery, building and stock, \$55,000; insurance, \$10,-1000. Evening Courier Post, loss, \$10,000; instopped at 44 on an easy miss. Schaefer | surance, \$5,500. W. W. White & Co., drugpoints in the rear, the score being 3,812 and H. Clayton, building, \$5,000; insurance un-

\$20,000 to \$40,000.

Burnt Offerings. KALAMAZOO, Mich., Nov. 25.-A shock-ing piece of cruelty was enacted yesterday at Otsego, down the river a few miles from this city. Willie Harvey and Thomas Wilson, each about fifteen years old, took two lads much smaller than themselves to the Kalmazoo river bank and proceeded to offer up one as a burnt offering. The lad was gagged, securely tied to a stake and a fire kindled about his feet. The boy's feet and legs were burned severely, when the other lad who had been taken along cut the rope and liberated his companion. This displeased the two who had planned the offering, and they seized the young hero and served him in the like manner. His outcries brought help, and he was rescued from what might have been a horrible death, but not before being badly burned.

Married in Haste.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 25.—A strange wedding occurred in this city to-day. Miss Allie McKee and her guest, Miss Julia Van Kirk, of Chicago, daughter of the late Nel-son Van Kirk, a Chicago Board of Trade operator, went into Gimble's dry goods store to-day on a shopping tour. They roticed that Jules Mastbaum, the assistant manager of the store, had not been recently shaved, and remarked he had better visit a barber. He replied he would not shave until he married Miss Van Kirk, and the young lady accepted the dare, accompanied him to the county cierk's office, where they secured a license, and then went to Justice White's office, where they were duly married.

The America Salls Away. NEW YORK, Nov. 25 .- The Brazillan war ship America started for Brazil at 6:30 o'clock this evening. The America will reach Bridgetown, Barbadoes, about next Friday, barring accidents. There she expects to meet the Nietheroy, that vessel having been ordered to make arrangements for coal for the America, so that the latter ship may not be delayed in obtaining a supply of fuel on her arrival. The Destroyer will probably leave here for Brazil next Thursday. She will be towed by a tug of large size. The executive officer of the Destroyer has been selected. He is Mr. Nils Gustave De Foch, who is a torpedo expert. He studied at the French government torpedo school near Toulon, and in this country was one of Captain Ericsson's pupils.

Death of Patience Stapleton. DENVER, Col., Nov. 25.-Intelligence has been received here that Mrs. Patience Sta-

pleton, wife of William Stapleton, editor of

the Denver Republican, died at New York

CURES RISING :: BREAST ::

mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that MRS. M. M. BRUSTER,

Montgomery, Ala. Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, \$1.50 per bottle. BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Sold by all druggists.

to-day. Her death was due to a surgical operation. Mrs. Stapleton was the author or "Kady," a novel depicting Western life, "The Major's Christmas, and Other Stories," and has contributed to numerous high-class magazines. She was born at Wiscasset, Me., thirty-two years ago, but spent much of her life in Colorado.

Congressman Charles O'Neil Dend. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Congressman Charles O'Nell, of this city, died at 6:15 o'clock this evening. Charles O'Neil was born in Philadelphia, March 21, 1821, and has served twenty-eight years in Congress, beginning with the Thirty-eighth Congress and continuing till the present Congress continuously, with the one exception of the Forty-second Congress. He was a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature from 1850 to 1860, being a member of the State Senate in 1853. He has always been a Republican, receiving 16,107 votes, against 9,056 for Maloney, Democrat, at the election in 1892. His district embraces the

Forced to It.

Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Four-

teenth and Twentieth wards of Philadelphia.

Cleveland Leader. He-I have loved you long. Will you be She-Oh, -Mr. Smith, this is so suddensuch a surprise! He-Yes, I know, dearest; but your father and mother keep writing to know my in-

Not to Be Excused.

tentions.

New York Commercial Advertiser. We might overlook certain other of Lilluokalani's faults if her Majesty did not carry a razor.

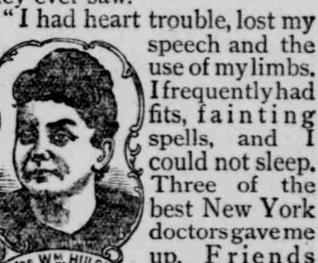
Is There?

Fhiladelphia Times. Is there any inner meaning to the fact

No other sarsaparilla has equaled Hood's in the relief it gives in severest cases of dyspepsia, sick headache, biliousness, etc.

Mrs. Wm. Hulse, Mantoloking, Taken from the grave.

"The doctors said I had the worst case of womb trouble they ever saw.



speech and the use of mylimbs. Ifrequently had fits, fainting spells, and I could not sleep. Three of the best New York doctorsgaveme up. Friends came to see me

-among them my cousin. "She said she believed Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound would help me, and persuaded the doctor to try it. Oh! how thankful I am they gave it to me, for it took me from the grave. I began to improve immediately. I soon got out, and am now well and strong. No words can express my gratitude to you for my life. Since then I have given it to others, and it never fails."

All druggists sell it. Address in confidence, Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass. Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills, 25 cents.

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